

King reviews Mideast situation

AMMAN, Feb. 10 (JNA). — While reviewing the political situation in the Middle East His Majesty King Hussein declared tonight: "We are about to face the facts and all the developments." Addressing members of the Jordan University Alumni Club, His Majesty stressed the need to unite the Arab front in order to deal with recent developments. The King also viewed the photo exhibition held by the club on the occasion of the first anniversary of the tragic death of the late Queen Ayla who was the honorary president of the club.

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Vance: Settlements in Sinai should not exist

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (R). — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today Israel's settlements in the Sinai should not exist and a resolution of the controversial settlements policy was essential for further progress in peace negotiations. Using the strongest language he heard from the Carter administration on the issue, Mr. Vance said the Sinai Desert settlements "are contrary to international law and therefore should not exist. Our position on this is quite clear."

He said, however, that the dismantling of the settlements could have to be agreed on negotiations between Israel and Egypt.

He also told a press conference Israel should halt all construction activity on its Sinai settlements and questioned whether members of the ultra-religious Gush Enunim movement were engaged in genuine excavations at the new West Bank "archaeological" settlement Shiloh.

Mr. Vance for the first time quoted the importance of the settlements question to the Palestinian issue as an obstacle to peace. This was taken to be evidence of an understanding reached in talks this week with President Anwar Sadat.

From Ogaden Desert U.S. calls for Somali withdrawal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (R). — The U.S. called today for the withdrawal of Somali forces from the Ogaden Desert region where they have been fighting Ethiopian troops, backed by Soviet and Cuban units. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance also urged the Soviet Union and Cuba to withdraw their military advisers from Ethiopia.

"We are concerned with the increasing conflict in the Ogaden," Mr. Vance said in a press conference. "It continues to accelerate peace and in the number of troops moving into the area. We believe there should be a negotiated settlement, we believe there should be a ceasefire, a withdrawal of Somali forces from the Ogaden and a withdrawal of Soviet and Cuban forces from Ethiopia."

Mr. Vance said that at present there were about 3,000 Cuban advisers in Ethiopia, about 2,000 of them actually involved in the fighting. He added that the Soviet Union had between 800 and 1,000 military advisers in the area.

Asked what combat role the Cubans were playing, Mr. Vance said they were undertaking air missions as well as ground activities.

He added that the United States believed that more Cuban forces were on their way to Ethiopia, coming from Cuba itself and Angola.

Mr. Vance told reporters that the United States had received assurances from the Soviet Union that the Ethiopian forces would not cross the border into Somalia.

"We hope and expect that will be carried out," he said.

Mr. Vance said the United States would continue its present policy of refusing to supply arms to either side, but he said that policy would have to be reconsidered if the Ethiopian forces did cross the border.

Mr. Vance said that the Soviet and Cuban actions in the Horn of Africa could not help but have an effect upon U.S. relations with those two countries, and those actions would be borne in mind as the United States negotiated with the Soviet Union on limiting military forces in the Indian Ocean.

World News

Bomb explodes in Jerusalem supermarket

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (AP). — A small bomb exploded in the clothing department of a Jerusalem supermarket today, but no injuries resulted from the blast, a police spokesman said. The crowded supermarket was filled with shoppers making purchases before the Jewish Sabbath. It was the sixth bombing incident here in the past two months. Palestinian guerrillas later claimed responsibility for the blast. The Palestine news agency Wafa quoted a spokesman in Beirut for Arab over-all military command as saying that the blast "killed and wounded many Israelis and inflicted heavy damage to the supermarket." The spokesman said the underground squad which planted the bomb "returned safely to its base."

PLQ issues appeal to socialists

VIENNA, Feb. 10 (AP). — A representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation today called on socialist parties to withhold military, moral and international support from Israel. The message from Ghazi Hussain, the PLO's representative with Vienna-based U.N. organisations, was addressed to socialists scheduled to meet here next Sunday to discuss the Middle East problem.

N. Korean pilots helped Arabs in 1973

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (AP). — North Korea confirmed today that it had sent its air force pilots to Egypt to help the Arabs fight the fourth Middle East war against Israel in 1973. The confirmation was made by an official North Korean radio in a report on a press conference held in Pyongyang yesterday by a special envoy of President Anwar Sadat, who arrived on a visit to North Korea on Tuesday. The Korean-language broadcast monitored in Tokyo said the Egyptian Vice-Premier, Mohammed Hassan Mohammed Taha, expressed thanks for North Korean pilots who participated, with the Egyptians, in the fourth Middle East war.



Bavarian border police stand guard outside the Hotel Alpine in Berchtesgaden, West Germany, Friday morning. President Anwar Sadat, who arrived in this holiday resort Thursday, will spend two days privately before he goes to Salzburg to meet Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky Saturday. President Sadat did not show up outside his residence this morning. (AP wirephoto)

Kreisky arranges Sadat-Peres parley

SALZBURG, Austria, Feb. 10 (R). — President Anwar Sadat will have a private meeting with Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres in Salzburg tomorrow, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said today.

Mr. Sadat is due in Salzburg tomorrow for talks with Dr. Kreisky following meetings with President Carter in the United States this week.

Mr. Peres, leader of Israel's Labour Party, will be stopping in the Austrian city on his way from West Germany to Vienna to attend a Socialist International conference on the Middle East on Sunday.

Dr. Kreisky announced the surprise meeting in an interview taped for Austrian Television. Extracts from the interview were released by the Austrian Socialist Party.

Dr. Kreisky said he had used the occasion of Mr. Sadat's planned stopover in Salzburg to suggest the meeting, so that the Egyptian leader would be able to get the first-hand views of the Labour Party, Israel's main opposition group.

Dr. Kreisky told a Vienna newspaper today that Israel's policies must be fundamentally changed.

Begin expects peace talks to resume

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (R). — Prime Minister Menachem Begin returned home from fund-raising in Switzerland today and said he had good grounds for assuming peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt would resume.

Arriving in pouring rain just an hour before the start of the Jewish Sabbath, Mr. Begin told newsmen, "I have to hurry," he made a brief statement before climbing into his car for the drive to Jerusalem.

The statement said he had raised \$10 million in Switzerland for needy Israeli families and added:

"We have good ground for assuming that negotiations with Egypt in the two committees, the political and military committees, will continue. But I will know more about this after I meet Mr. Lewis (U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis) tomorrow."

Mr. Lewis will brief Mr. Begin on the visit just made to the United States by President Anwar Sadat. In the course of this visit President Sadat is reported to have made a favourable impression on American public and official opinion.

Reports from the United States have said that even the American Jewish community was beginning to question the justification for expanding settlements when peace negotiations were in the offing.

Referring to the appeal addressed by President Sadat to American Jews, the source said the government believed that although the U.S. Jewish community might question some Israeli actions it would in the end accept Israel's own decision on matters affecting security.

Mr. Begin's grounds for assuming a resumption of Israeli-Egyptian negotiations presumably were based on the news that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton is expected to return to the Middle East in about 10 days for a new round of shuttle diplomacy.

Israel compliments U.S. on report

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (AP). — Israel complimented the U.S. State Department Friday on its report on human rights, calling it a "balanced and fair" assessment of Israel's occupation of Arab territories, but it criticized the world press for distorting the report. Foreign Ministry spokesman Benny Avieash said the official document released yesterday accurately reported Israel's responses to allegations of torture and brutal treatment of Arab detainees in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. But he said the press reports failed to include balanced sections of the human rights document, citing only the "well-known, much dealt with and often refuted allegations". Mr. Avieash said Israel could not endorse the report completely because of what Israel saw as a few inaccuracies, but the document was "viewed on the whole as balanced and, in the final analysis, as presenting a positive situation."

Syria, Iraq unreconciled, minister hints

KUWAIT, Feb. 10 (R). — Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskander hinted in an interview here today that all efforts to reconcile ideological and political differences between Syria and Iraq have failed. Asked by the Kuwaiti daily newspaper Al Siyassah to comment on attempts to settle disagreements between the two countries, ruled by rival factions of the Baath Party, Mr. Iskander said: "There is nothing new to be added to the Algiers summit conference which discussed all these subjects." In the interview, Mr. Iskander described relations between Syria and Jordan as strong in all fields.

Japan's Fukuda to visit the Middle East

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (AP). — Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda plans to visit the Middle East this fall to promote mutual understanding between Japan and the Middle East nations, foreign ministry officials said today. There was no immediate word on which countries would be on Mr. Fukuda's itinerary.

Fresh fighting erupts in Lebanon as Gemayel warns of "catastrophe"

BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (R). — Syrian peace troops and Lebanese rightists hammered each other in fresh fighting today as rightwing leader Pierre Gemayel urged efforts to save war-shattered Lebanon from a "catastrophe".

Tank guns, mortars, rockets and heavy machineguns were used along an ill-defined front line between rightist positions in eastern Beirut and western areas controlled by Syrian troops of the 30,000-strong Arab League peace force which ended the 1975-76 civil war in most parts of the country.

Today's engagement followed a lull after three days of bloodshed which left more than 150 dead and many more wounded. The front lines exploded shortly after noon when a shell crashed into Asbafiyeh in the heart of Christian eastern Beirut.

Civilians dived for cover and a vegetable vendor broke into a fast trot as he pushed his cart behind the wall of a parking lot.

After a meeting of the Lebanese Front, the umbrella organisation for all rightist organisations here, Phalangist Party leader Pierre Gemayel declared: "...God willing, we will be able to save the country. Otherwise, the biggest catastrophe will befall all (here) and in the (Middle East) area."

Mr. Kamel Al Assad, speaker of Lebanon's 99-seat parliament, expressed optimism, however. "There are indications of a solution and we hope that the results will be speedy," he told reporters.

His hopes were not shared by many inhabitants of the crowded district of Shiyah, on the western side of the invisible line splitting Beirut into a western Moslem half and a Christian east.

Shiyah was shaken by mortar and machinegun fire along the front with neighbouring Christian Ain Al Rummaneh. Inhabitants of houses near the confrontation line piled bedding and cooking utensils into taxis and left for safer areas.

The fighting subsided after midnight, following the pattern of warfare established during the last four days.

Khaddam due in Beirut

Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss announced tonight that Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam would arrive in Lebanon tomorrow at the head of a delegation from Damascus.

The peace force meanwhile issued a statement saying it had set up a joint committee with the Lebanese army command to investigate the incident which sparked the fighting on Tuesday.

Former President Camille Chamoun's rightwing National Liberal Party (NLP) laid the blame for today's action squarely on the Syrians.

"We view it as an out-and-out provocation," a spokesman for the party said. "The Syrians have launched what looks like a predetermined policy to escalate the fighting."

The Lebanese Front meeting was called to discuss the outcome of talks in Damascus yesterday between a top-level Lebanese delegation and President Hafez Assad of Syria.

The front afterwards issued a communique appealing for steps to end the fighting, sparked last Tuesday by clashes between Syrian troops and elements of Lebanon's budding new army on the eastern outskirts of Beirut. It later spread to Christian areas of the city and involved rightist militiamen.

"(The front) regrets the incidents of the past few days in Beirut and suburbs, particularly as they take place with friendly forces which entered Lebanon with the agreement of its legal authorities..." the communique said.

Ethiopia denies Israeli arms deal

NAIROBI, Feb. 19 (R). — In an apparent contradiction of Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statement earlier this week, the Ethiopian embassy in London last night denied that there had been arms deals with Israel.

Appearing to "the oppressed masses of Somalia" to give up the battle for the Ogaden, the Ethiopian government in a statement issued by its Rome embassy said that it wanted to "live in peace and harmony" with its neighbours.

Ethiopia has dropped thousands of pamphlets over the zone calling on the Somali forces to surrender or die.

Latest Western intelligence reports said that fresh detachments of Cuban soldiers are heading for the battlefield, where the Ethiopians seemed to be stalled for the moment, in their southward offensive from the mountain citadel of Harar.

Meanwhile Somalia's ambassador to Peking today named the Russian Gen. Grigoryevich Barisov as the commander of Cuban and Russian forces aiding Ethiopia. The general is an ex-military adviser in Somalia.

Sabra, Hamra hit

Western Beirut was relatively unaffected by the fighting but a stray shell landed in the crowded Palestinian refugee camp of Sabra on the road to the international airport this afternoon, killing a woman and wounding six people.

Near Hamra Street in Western Beirut, a car bomb exploded. It caused material damage but no casualties were reported.

Dayan: Israel will continue to build settlements in army camps

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP). — Israel told U.S. President Jimmy Carter it would continue building civilian settlements within existing military camps on the West Bank of the Jordan River, and also might build new camps, Moshe Dayan said in an interview yesterday.

The Israeli foreign minister said President Carter did not like the idea of Israel building new settlements in existing camps, but felt it was preferable to having them outside the camps, according to a transcript of the interview with Barbara Walters of the American Broadcasting Company (ABC).

"I did say that we might have new military camps, and then there might be new civilian settlements in the new military camps," Mr. Dayan said.

Mr. Carter has said that while he met with Mr. Dayan in September, Dayan promised there would be no more civilian settlements on the West Bank.

Carter has called the settlements "illegal" and "obstacles to peace."

Israel has persistently denied building settlements there would be no more settlements on land occupied in the 1967 war.

The argument over what Israel promised President Carter

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"We are not doing this kind of trick, and there is no need for that," he said. "We are not trying to hide anything. We do not agree with the concept of the president and some other people about the illegality of Israeli settlement there."

"But we did agree for a while we would have the settlements inside military camps and that was about it."

Mr. Dayan said he did not know why there was disagreement about what was promised in September, but said Israel is abiding by its promise.

"I think we have the right to be there, just like in Tel Aviv," he said of the settlements, "that I or my children should have the right to buy a piece of land there and build their home there."

Mr. Dayan said Israel does not envision returning the West Bank even if peace comes with the Arabs.

"What we proposed was that the Arabs would enjoy self-rule while the Jews would have the right to buy land and settle there."

Mr. Dayan said the archaeological expedition to Shiloh on the West Bank was not, at this point, a settlement.

"But the people there, or some of them, who are doing the work there... they want very much to stay there for good... they hope that one day the government will change its decision, they would like to stay there, to have homes there."

Mr. Dayan said he would not pose any request by President Carter that Israel promise to restrict civilian settlements to existing military camps for a specific time.

"We do not agree with President Carter about the policy or about the future of the West Bank. And he, of course has got the right to have his concept about it, but this is our country, this is our government. We have been elected on a certain platform. I will be absolutely against (such an agreement)."

ISRAEL KEEPS CLOSE WATCH ON LEBANON

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (R). — Defence Minister Ezer Weizman said today Israel was keeping a close watch on developments in Lebanon following fresh outbreaks of fighting in Beirut.

Mr. Weizman told rightwing Lebanese Christian leaders during a tour of the border region that Israel stood behind the Christian enclave in south Lebanon, a government announcement said.

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American researcher proves Bedouin society dynamically adapting nomadic life to 20th. Century economic needs

By Pat McDonnell
 Special to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS — A bit of glamor and excitement has been added to Damascus this winter by California-based anthropologist Dawn Chatty, a visiting Fulbright professor at the University of Damascus.

The tall, model-thin look-alike of actress Geraldine Chaplin imparts the appearance of fragility, but she fulfilled her fieldwork in anthropology with a rigorous 11-month stint of living with the Al Fadl and Al Hassanna Bedouin of Lebanon's Beka'a Valley in 1973.

Her doctoral dissertation, titled "From Camel to Truck", focuses on firsthand observations of how the Bedouin have expanded and reinforced their traditional way of life by substituting the camel by the truck.

Dr. Chatty's fieldwork with the Bedouin was the realization of a lifelong dream. The daughter of a Syrian physician, Dr. Dia E. Chatty, and an American artist, Eleanor Chatty, she was born in New York and lived in Syria for the first nine years of her life.

As a child, she often accompanied her father when he treated ill Bedouin outside Damascus. The vitality of the people, their zest for life, and pride in their traditions generated a curiosity that emerged into a hypothesis she was to test 20 years later in a doctoral dissertation.

"Even at that early point in life, I sensed that the Bedouin weren't the dying remnants of a once powerful society. They seemed to be a very creative, innovative society that couldn't be compared to, say, some American Indian tribes on reservations in the United States."

"Let's put it another way. If a group of people is cut off from its homeland and removed from its traditional way of earning a living as have the Palestinians, you have displaced persons. The Bedouin never struck me this way."

"They weren't dying on the vine of 20th century technology so much as they were integrating themselves into a changing economy while keeping a firm hold on their unique tribal way of life."

"Their basic means of livelihood wasn't the camel, but their herds of sheep. The Bedouin had merely substituted a mode of transportation (camels) with trucks in order to continue their pastoral specialization."

Removing her glasses, Dr. Chatty stated with emphasis: "There is a vast difference between pastoralists and nomads."

"The gypsy is a true nomad because his movements -- from India, the Mediterranean basin and the Americas -- cannot be predicted. The nomad has no herds, no nationality. Gypsies have a client relationship with the Bedouin in that they serve as entertainers, pound coffee, make minor repairs, and tattoo Bedouin women."

"The Bedouin is a pastoralist. He keeps herds of animals. His movements are predetermined within the grazing territory of his tribe ranging from 200 to 500-600 kms."

The distinction between pastoralists and nomads is the first point Dr. Chatty makes sure her 30 students at the University of Damascus appreciate. This academic quarter she is teaching three seminars in the post-graduate division of the Faculty of Letters.

The lectures are delivered in English and the second hour of discussion is in Arabic for the seminars titled "Bedouin Tribes of the Syrian Desert: 1800-1950" and "Ibn Khaldun and Anthropological Theory."

"I'm amazed at how curious and genuinely interested Damascenes are in the Bedouin," she stated.

The Damascenes aren't the only people who wish to know more about the Bedouin, but few have managed to do so. Dr. Chatty is the only American anthropologist to have lived with the Bedouin -- and she is the only non-Bedouin woman known to have lived with the tribes.

"It would have been simple enough to receive the traditional Bedouin hospitality for three days, but then I'd have been expected to leave. The all-but-impossible task was to gain a welcome that extended beyond three days."

This became quite clear to Dr. Chatty during eight frustrating months as she futilely attempted to gain permission to live with tribes in Syria and Lebanon.



Dr. Dawn Chatty (left) poses in traditional dress with a Bedouin friend.

"At one point, it was suggested I give up and do my fieldwork on pastoralists among the Navajo Indians of the American Southwest."

"First of all, I'm not a quitter. The more I was told no, the more determined I was to do my work on pastoralists of the Middle East."

"Secondly," she quipped, "my Syrian heritage stems from the Bedouin. I wanted to know more."

Her efforts finally were brought to the attention of Emir Faez Al Fadl of the Al Fadl tribe. The Emir and her father had been close friends in the 1940s. Once convinced of the young student's sincere desire to make a scholarly study of his tribe, the Emir made her dreams come true with head-spinning speed.

"The Emir advised me not to take much luggage," she recalled.

"I tried to follow his instructions. No nightgown, no change of clothes, just seven notebooks, a tape recorder, camera, film, tooth brush, and vitamin pills."

Three weeks later, she made her first return trip to Beirut and spent the day in a bathtub.

"I arrived wearing extremely loose jeans and a long below-the-hips denim jacket. On the second day, the women gave me a dress that was too large for me. The third day, they took me to a seamstress who fitted a dress for me of an off-white fabric, indicating I was to stay clean and not perform more arduous tasks."

Once guaranteed safe conduct by Emir Al Fadl, Dr. Chatty lived exclusively with the Al Fadl tribe from March to June 1973. For the ensuing six months, she moved freely between the Al Fadl and the neighbouring Al Hassanna tribe.

What about language problems?

"For the four months before I joined the Al Fadl tribe, I studied the Bedouin dialect four hours each day with a tutor."

The Bedouin understood me, I comprehended their answers to my direct questions. My tape recorder came in handy for deciphering their group conversations."

Basic questions she was asking were:

1. Are the Bedouin really resistant to change, have they retained their traditional way of life?

2. Are the Bedouin in a process of degeneration or are they adapting the 20th Century technology and integrating themselves into the economy of the contemporary Middle East?

Dr. Chatty explained the Al Fadl and Al Hassanna tribes have been in transition over the past 75 to 100 years. Originally, they were noble tribes who primarily herded camels.

"Tribes who kept camels were deemed superior to sheep-herders because camels provided a mobility, a military edge, that was equated with nobility."

As mechanized vehicles outmoded camels in military mobility, the noble tribes shifted from camels to sheep herding. Another change occurred at the time Dr. Chatty came in contact with them:

"A decision had been made to replace camels with half-ton trucks. Once the Bedouin traded camels for trucks, they became sheep herders."

"Usually three or four families would sell their camels and pool their money to buy a truck. Papers for the vehicle were in the name of one elder man, but joint ownership was recognised by all the investors."

Dr. Chatty's firsthand observations confirmed her theory that the Bedouin are not in a state of degeneration, but are, in fact, going through a dynamic form of adaptation that has allowed them to retain and reinforce their tribal customs and pastoral economy.

"The truck has given the Bedouin independence from the middle man who paid them low prices for their animals and often kept them in a state of poverty if not indebtedness."

"Now they have dispensed with the middle man and the Bedouin are able to transport their sheep by truck to several markets to get the best price. This also holds true for dairy products."

"The higher prices received directly from markets has given the Bedouin greater initiative. They are beginning to time the slaughter and sale of their animals according to the public demand for meat."

Dr. Chatty noted another change: "An increasing annual income has enabled many Bedouin to become entrepreneurs -- they own cheese factories or even invest in real estate."

"When the Bedouin buys land, it doesn't signify they've given up their pastoral way of life. A Bedouin doesn't settle on the land and farm it so much as he uses it to graze his animals or rents it to others to cultivate."

Turning to another widely held view of the Bedouin, she said: "City dwellers have incorrectly assumed Bedouin society is disintegrating because of the large numbers of Bedouin who move to the cities where they often have menial jobs."

"Bedouin who migrate to the cities are the surplus, the actual core population has remained the same over the centuries. A delicate balance of survival (graze for animals) and demand (for herders) exists in the desert."

"The Bedouin birth rate has always been high; modern medicine has cut infant mortality and increased longevity. The

result is an excess population that must leave the desert and move to the city."

Does she see a marked difference between the Bedouin of Lebanon and Syria?

"There are as many routines as there are tribes. Each adapts to the environmental peculiarities of its grazing territory," she answered.

She did seem to observe two general patterns.

"In Lebanon, the Bedouin tend to live in stone houses only during winter -- for three-quarters of the year, the entire tribe moves with its herds. On the other hand, in the Raqqa area of Syria, women tend to remain at home year-round while only the men leave on extended trips to herd animals to pasture in spring and summer."

Without saying so, Dr. Chatty conveys the idea that it isn't necessary for pastoralists to settle and become cultivators in order to contribute to the regional economy.

In the past, many governments have regarded pastoralists as parasites perhaps because there is no way to specifically pinpoint the volume of commodities they trade and sell.

Prior to 1973, one-third of the meat that reached slaughterhouses in Lebanon was supplied by the Bedouin. The Lebanese seemed to overlook this because instead of organising programmes to buy sheep from the Bedouin, they annually import 2.2 million tons of frozen sheep from Australia."

In answer to critics who argue the Bedouin should give up their pastoral way of life and raise herds in confined areas, Dr. Chatty cites the results of a 1973 test she ran at the American University of Beirut.

"After observing Lebanese shop in meat markets, it soon became clear they shared a preference for Bedouin sheep over those animals raised in pens."

"AUB laboratory tests showed that pen-raised sheep had an overwhelming number of intestinal parasites in comparison to sheep raised on natural grass. In other words, the lab results confirmed what the Lebanese instinctively knew: sheep raised on natural grass not only produce a tastier, but a healthier meat."

Dr. Chatty's research of the Bedouin did not halt with the completion of her doctoral fieldwork in Lebanon. She is working with the Fed'aan tribe of the Syrian desert in preparation for a documentary film. She is also completing a synchronised sound-colour slide module on the Bedouin for international distribution.

Her specialisation may be pastoralists, but she's having an anthropologist's heyday in Damascus where she's undertaking two new research projects.

"The first falls into the category of Aesthetic Anthropology since it deals with a study of contemporary Islamic visual phenomena. I'm impressed at the extent traditional Islamic forms emerge in modern art forms being produced in Syria. I'm attempting to find out if artists are encouraged to develop new interpretations of ancient themes -- is their work appreciated and who's buying it?"

The second project is to test a theory that 18th-19th century Sufi associations were a social link that bound the various quarters of Old Damascus into a coherent whole.

BUSINESS GRAPEVINE

Compiled and edited by John Bonar

This Hawk won't catch bustard!

At approximately 8.50 a.m. on Monday one of the latest and most up to date products of the British Aerospace industry will touch down at Amman Airport. It's all right, you can relax ... it's not Concorde. The aircraft in question is Hawker Siddeley's new "Hawk" Ground Attack and Trainer Jet, and Jordan is the final stop on a Middle East tour which has taken the plane, and its 28 man support crew from Hawker Siddeley and Rolls Royce, to seven countries in less than thirty days.

The Hawk, painted in desert camouflage colours and piloted by two British Aerospace test pilots, left Dunstable Air Base in Britain on 19 Jan. and since then has been demonstrated to government and military officials and senior Air Force personnel in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Muscat and Kuwait.

In the last 18 days it has made 44 display flights -- which means over 36 hours in the air -- without a single unserviceability problem. During its four days in Jordan, the Hawk will be making its demonstration flights from the King Hussein Airbase at Mafraq, and RFAF pilots will have the chance to fly the plane themselves.

The Hawk is already in service with the British Royal Air Force (at the Valley RAF station, which is now commanded by Group Captain David Thornton, a former Air Attache at the British Embassy here in Amman). The RAF's order for 175 Hawks is currently in production.

Hawker Siddeley, which is now a part of British Aerospace, has also received an order from Finland for 50 of the planes.

The order was won after the Finns had carried out extensive evaluation of the Hawk and a number of its competitors from other European aircraft makers, and Hawker Siddeley Aviation see it as an important milestone for the plane.

The Hawker Siddeley team coming to Jordan on Monday naturally has hopes that their Middle East tour will open up new markets for the Hawk.

During their visit I understand that they will be talking to the C-in-C of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and the Commander of the Air Force Maj. Gen. Saleh Kurdi, as well as finding time, in between all the flying, to hold a reception at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.



The Hawk Ground Attack/Trainer aircraft.

Big plans for telecommunications

A technical seminar will reconvene in Amman on Saturday to continue discussions on the massive and complex plan for bringing Jordan's telecommunications into line with what most people expect from a regional business centre.

The plan is the culmination of 14 months work by Teleconsult Inc. of Washington DC who are the consultants to the Telecommunications Corporation. Mohammad Ismail, the Director General of the Corporation, says the plan is a realistic definition of the goals to which his Corporation can aspire and will be used as a point of departure for all future and continuing planning, to expand and improve the Kingdom's telecommunications services.

Short term programmes as well as long term financial institutional and technical objectives are defined in the plan together with a construction programme for the period up to 1980. The plan aims at increasing the number of telephone lines fivefold by the end of 1985 with an estimated capital expenditure of about \$236,417,000.

After Corporation engineers conduct full scale verification and discussion of the plan in Saturday's seminar it will be submitted to the Corporation's board of directors for final approval. There's hope yet for our telephone systems.

Arabic Rainbow

I understand that Jordan Television has signed a deal with Thames Television of London to adapt their highly successful children's entertainment education programme "Rainbow" into Arabic. JTV will take what segments of the programme, which revolves around a cast of puppet characters, are suitable for direct broadcast to Arabic audiences and remake the rest using local talent and under the direction of Margi Malatjedian, a Jordanian specialist in children's theatre.

JTV will also have the marketing rights for the Arab World and to some extent will be in competition with another Arabic TV station which is adapting the American programme based on similar concepts, Sesame Street.

However given the thirst for Arabic programmes for children throughout the Arab World it is highly likely most TV stations will buy both.

Old lines tried out on new victims

You have to hand it to the Israelis, they certainly are persistent, especially when it comes to repackaging old propaganda lines in new containers. Several weeks ago, we pointed out the basic deception in the Israeli position that new settlements in the Sinai would not be established but existing settlements would be strengthened and expanded. This is a very clever Israeli technique of pulling one over on the rest of the world, in that the world is expected to be happy with this "compromise" on Israel's part. The fact remains, however, that the settlements are illegal by international law and certainly their continued existence will keep any peace agreement a long way away.

Now, we have a new twist to the same old Israeli propaganda trick. In his several statements on the subject this week, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan says that he promised U.S. President Carter that Israel would only set up new settlements in the West Bank inside Israeli military camps, and that Israel might also build new military camps. So again, the world is expected to be impressed by the "compromise" of the Israelis in not building new settlements except inside military camps.

The fact is that the world is being subjected to the exact same techniques of misinformation and deception that it was bombarded with during the first five decades or so of this century. One has to listen to Mr. Dayan today and remember Mr. Herzl saying that the world's Zionists only wanted a homeland where they could live in peace, or Mr. Chaim Weizman saying that the Jews who wanted to immigrate to Palestine wished only to live as equals with the Palestinians who were there for centuries past.

Really, Mr. Dayan? Settlements only in existing military camps? When this line is tried on President Carter again this week, we suggest that somebody hand the Americans a history book.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I, on Friday, said the Syrian people's renewal in President Hafez Assad in this particular political stage indicates their loyalty to their great leader who opened a new page in Syrian history for development and construction and for good relations with Jordan. Hence, Jordan's joy at the re-election of President Assad. It stems from the unity of purpose which joins the two countries and which must go on with ever-increasing solidarity.

AL DUSTOUR said His Majesty King Hussein said important things in his interview with Agence France Press on Thursday. He said that Jordan will not automatically join current peace talks if Egypt and Israel decide on a statement of peace principles but that these principles must first be put into action. The King also said that even the failure of President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative will not detract from the service he rendered the Arabs by exposing the truth about Israel to the world.

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Israel defends collective reprisal

There is an update on the report by Felicia Langer published in Friday's Jordan Times concerning the fate of the Huder family. This latest bulletin was issued by the Middle East Human Rights Campaign of Washington on Jan. 19, 1978.

On July 23, 1977 the Israeli authorities arrested Huda Al Huder, of the West Bank village of Bidda. On Sept. 18, 1977 his pregnant wife, Nashte, and their six children were forcibly removed from their home by the Israeli military authorities and the house and nearby well sealed up with cement. The Israeli Embassy in Washington, D.C., has replied in a letter, confirming the house was in fact sealed up. In the letter, the Israeli Embassy stated that Mr. Al Huder admitted under interrogation to participating in various terrorist activities and that he, "as head of the family, should have been well aware of the possible fate of his family." He also stated that the normal reaction of the Military Government is to seal the houses of terrorists.

The Israeli military authorities' "normal reaction" is in fact contravention of the Fourth Geneva Convention's Article 33, which states: "No protected persons (non-combatants) may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited." Furthermore, "Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited." Not only did the Al Huder family lose their housing, but the villagers of Bidda were ordered to carry the cement up the hill to the house (Ha'aretz, Nov. 18). To justify the sealing, the Israeli Embassy states that "the relevant Geneva Convention (Article 53) also provides that property may be destroyed where rendered absolutely necessary by military operations." In this case it was necessary, says the Embassy, because

led by mistake and was immediately reopened when the mistake became apparent." We know that twelve days after the sealing, when Atty. F. Langer visited the Al Huder family, they were still living in a pit.

The fact that the Al Sudur's now have a "home" is in no way due to the kindness of the Israeli authorities but rather to their neighbours, who provided them with what Ha'aretz describes as a "very small storehouse".

As to the well, apparently the "mistake" the Israelis made was in sealing up the well that also served other families. The Israeli Embassy's response is a clear indictment of Isra-

Interest rates fixed by Central Bank

Interest rates fixed by Central Bank

AMMAN, Feb. 10 (JNA). — The governor of the Central Bank has issued an order fixing the interest paid by banks in Jordan on all types of accounts as of March 1, 1978.

In accordance with the new regulations, current accounts deposited in Jordanian currency will receive an interest of 2 per cent subject to 2 days or one week notice, and hitherto higher rates are to be reduced.

Minimum interest on saving accounts will be as follows: — Accounts subject to one month notice shall receive 5 1/2 per cent annual interest. — Accounts subject to 6 months notice or more, 5 1/2 per cent.

The new regulations apply also on accounts deposited in the Housing Bank.

Saint Laurent fashion is black, sexy

PARIS, (R). — Rampant female sexuality is chic, trouser suits are revived and "the colour" is black in fashion designer Yves Saint Laurent's spring and summer collection.

Saint Laurent, who originally put trouser suits on the fashion map in the sixties, brought them back with gusto.

They are now tailored, cut short in length and worn with spiky-beeled shoes. Sex was rampant in the collection and the introduction of black alpaca pencil-slim skirts slashed to the waistline provided a leg show which rivalled anything at the nearby Crazy Horse Saloon.

The slit skirts are worn with little mesh jackets which strip off over see-through tops in black lace.

There were other see-through tops, black lace brassieres and transparent evening gowns which appeared exact copies of nightgowns.

If it were not for the Saint Laurent flair this collection, which had more black in it than a French funeral procession, might have been considered sombre. But black was made to look young and coy in every style.

Absurdity's loophole By Bassam Bishuti

The moral business of politics

If anyone still doubts that politicians are unprincipled, or that the main business of politics is immorality, he or she must be briefed on the bare facts of the current war in the so-called Horn of Africa.

As is well known, the blood-thirsty Marxists of Ethiopia have for the past six or seven months been fighting forces from neighbouring Somalia for control of the sizeable portion of territory known as the Ogaden. This region is Somali-speaking but became part of Ethiopia when the late Emperor Haile Selassie declared it so by the simple act of annexation.

The battle for the Ogaden has, on and off, been fought as a local war until the Soviet Union decided to take part on the side of the Ethiopians. Ideologically, if nothing else, Russian intervention on the side of Marxist Ethiopia can be justified. But there happened to be a sticky point: Somalia had considered itself a socialist republic, equally devoted to the Marxist-Leninist jargon and was offering the Soviet Union naval (and other) facilities at its strategically-located Port of Berbera on the mouth of the Red Sea. Thus, while the two socialist nations of Ethiopia and Somalia bitterly dismembered each other their mutual "friend", the Soviet Union, quietly played its double game. No Russian politician or theorist was heard to explain the higher principles of moral conduct which justified what was being done -- not even dialectical illogic was used to rationalise the absurdity.

At the same time another absurdity was taking place nearby. A staunch anti-communist person by the name of Muammar Qaddafi was helping the Ethiopians in their battle against Somalia. Now Col. Qaddafi has the habit of jumping head over heels for joy whenever anything is done for the sake of

Islam yet there he was aiding the godless Marxists of Ethiopia and their equally godless communist backers against Moslem Somalia. The business of politics is morality and morality is the politics of business.

But Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre was more principled. Deciding to rationalise the situation he gave the Russians the boot for helping his enemies. Unperturbed, the Russians moved their presence across the Red Sea to Aden and came out openly on the side of the Ethiopians.

Left in the lurch, Somalia pleaded for Western help in its battle against communist domination of the area. Apart from West German money, however, the West gave it American moral support. The West can be very moral in its stand against communism -- as in the moral crusade against North Vietnam a few years back -- but will only be "moral" in its support for those who actually have to fight communism on the battlefield. Some principled anti-communists, however, decided to lend a helping hand so, in varying degrees, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan and Oman declared their backing for Somalia.

But the pinnacle of morality and high principles was the announcement a few days ago that Israel was also involved -- supplying arms to Ethiopia!

Digest if you can the following cocktail: Marxist Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and its communist lackeys are fighting side by side with pro-Western Israel and anti-communist, anti-Zionist, pro-Islamic Libya. President Anwar Sadat can explain one part of the puzzle when he names Col. Qaddafi the "mad boy of Libya." But what can explain the Israeli involvement unless it be the Jehovah-ordained morality and divinely-given high principles of Premier Menachem Begin?

ISRAEL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Al Huder's house was a base of terrorist operations.

However, at the time the house was sealed, Mr. Al Huder had been neither charged nor convicted. Even if he had been convicted of the most horrible crimes, it is clear that sealing his family's house after he had been in prison for two months was not an absolute military necessity, but an undeniable act of REPRISAL against the innocent family.

Finally, the Embassy states that Mr. Al Huder's family is "now housed in a temporary home" and that "the wall adjacent to the house was sea-

self policy on the West Bank, for it admits the Normalcy of collective reprisal against the innocent family of an imprisoned man, convicted of no crime. (Palestinian detainees are routinely charged as "terrorists" by the Israeli authorities, whether convicted -- usually through confession under torture -- or not).

We urge all those concerned with human rights to respond by demanding that the Israeli authorities immediately reopen the house of Nashte Al Huder and that they cease all such inhumane and illegal actions.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change | Volume | Value |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1. Amman Stock Exchange | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | — | — | — |
| 2. Jordanian Bank | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | — | — | — |
| 3. Jordanian Insurance | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | — | — | — |
| 4. Jordanian Finance | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | — | — | — |
| 5. Jordanian Development | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | — | — | — |
| 6. Jordanian Investment | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | — | — | — |
| 7. Jordanian Real Estate | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | — | — | — |
| 8. Jordanian Construction | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | — | — | — |
| 9. Jordanian Manufacturing | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | — | — | — |
| 10. Jordanian Services | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | — | — | — |

The Soviets' "abominable snowman" is more than just a wives' tale, say scientists

MOSCOW, (R). — The "abominable snowman" of the Himalayas may have a Soviet cousin living in the desolate wastes of north-eastern Siberia, Tass News Agency has reported.

Villagers in the remote and mountainous Verkhoyansk district were none too fond of their Siberian yeti -- known as the "chuchunaa", Tass said.

"Don't go out in the dark alone," old-timers would warn visitors. "Be careful in the mountains and don't go by the river -- you might meet chuchunaa."

Chuchunaa, the word for fugitive or outcast in one regional dialect, was more than two metres (six feet six inches) tall with long arms hanging down below his knees, according to eyewitnesses.

Reindeer breeders, hunters and mushroom pickers had seen him leaping quickly away from them at dawn or dusk, a thin, shaggy figure with a dark face, protruding forehead and broad chin, Tass said.

Dressed in reindeer skins, he uttered shrill cries, fed on raw meat and sometimes crept up to houses and stole food, Tass said.

But is this wild man no more than an old wives' tale? Soviet scientists do not think so, though the last reliable sighting was in the 1950s.

"Descriptions by witnesses coincide in too many details of the chuchunaa's appearance, manner and behaviour," one expert, Dr. Semyon Nikolayev, told Tass.

One theory entertained by Soviet scientists was that prehistoric population movements had driven some of the people of Yakutia, the vast east Siberian region which includes Verkhoyansk, into remote mountains.

Some scientists thought the chuchunaa had died out, having disappeared from view for so long. But parts of the Verkhoyansk district were unexplored and could hardly be reached even by helicopters, according to Tass. The chuchunaa could well be living there, cut off from the world, it said.

"Some parts of the Verkhoyansk area can be compared for their inaccessibility with the Amazon jungles and other little-explored regions," Dr. Nikolayev told Tass.

The hope that Siberia's yeti could be surviving deep in the mountains was supported by what Soviet scientists considered the most likely explanation of its existence, Tass said.

The chuchunaa could be the primitive Siberian stone-age man, who had been gradually retreating from civilisation for centuries further and further into remote mountain fastnesses, Tass said.

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Anticipating peace, withdrawal

Egypt promises Sinai exploring rights to 2 American oil firms

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (R). — Anticipating a peace deal and Israeli withdrawal, Egypt announced yesterday that it has promised exploring rights in parts of western Sinai to two American oil companies. Agreements will be signed this month, said Mr. Ibrahim Radwan, who is in charge of oil agreements for the Egyptian Petroleum Corporation.

One of the concession areas, granted to an American consortium called Conoco-Sinai, lies inside the internationally supervised buffer zone which separates Egyptian and Israeli forces in the area east of the Suez Canal.

The second area, at Sudr, is partly in the buffer zone but mostly in Israeli-occupied territory. It will be explored by Mobil.

The buffer zone was established in 1975 under an American-negotiated agreement.

Mr. Radwan told a news conference the agreements announced yesterday were made in anticipation of Israeli withdrawal from Sinai resulting from current peace negotiations.

Mr. Radwan also said that exploring rights in Egypt's western desert will be granted next month to Egyptian, a joint West German and Swiss firm.

Minister of Petroleum Ezz-Edin Hilal said yesterday that Egyptian oil production now covers the country's military and civilian needs.

He said that Egypt produces about half a million barrels of crude oil a day. Net revenues from oil exports in 1977 were \$525 million and domestic consumption was \$950 million.

The target for this year is export earnings of about \$775 million.

Local consumption, however, is growing by about seven per cent annually, and petrol wasted because traffic has increased 30 per cent, he said.

U.S. Congress urged to support tax cut

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (R). — U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal yesterday urged Congress to support President Carter's proposed \$25 billion tax cut aimed at stimulating the American economy.

He told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that the cut would help keep the economy growing at a good pace but would not be large enough to aggravate inflation.

He said improvement in the economy would help the world

economic situation and reduce balance of payments problems.

"In 1977, the economy regained its recovery path, after faltering in 1976," Mr. Blumenthal said.

"The economic programme proposed by the president is designed to sustain this economic performance," he said in one of several recent appearances he has made before congressional committees to testify on the administration's economic measures.

Mr. Blumenthal said a growth rate of about 4.5 to five per cent in real gross national product -- the total value of goods and services produced in the United States -- was about right pace for the economy at this stage of recovery from the recession of 1973-75.

He said prompt tax relief was especially needed due to recent increases in Americans' social security pension taxes.

Federal Budget Director James McIntyre, appearing before another congressional panel, also stressed the need for a tax cut.

He told the House of Representatives Budget Committee that while the proposed deficit for the 1979 financial year of \$60.2 billion was only about \$1 billion less than in 1978, without a tax cut, the shortfall could have been increased by \$15 to \$20 billion.

"However, it is more important now that we have a tax cut to help the economy continue to grow, and to encourage the increased capital investment that will improve productivity," he said.

Planemakers battle for the slice of the \$36 billion market

Predictions of a second generation supersonic plane and a 1,000-seater super jumbo jet are being made as the world's major airlines embark on their biggest-ever spending spree to equip their fleets for the 1980s.

LONDON, (WFS) — The International Air Transport Association, representing over 100 of the world's major airlines, has predicted that 1978 will see a new "spirit of change" in civil aviation and that the finances of the scheduled airlines, in the doldrums since the 1973 oil crisis, will regain their vitality.

That prediction for 1978 from IATA Director-General Mr. Knut Hammarskjöld comes at a period of intense activity by the world's planemakers as the aircraft of the 1960's and the 1970's approach the end of their life and airlines start shopping around for a new generation of aeroplanes to carry a rapidly-expanding number of passengers expected during the first five years of the next decade.

U.S.-European rivalry

There is intense rivalry between the American and European industries to develop the sort of medium-range aircraft that will appeal to a market estimated at 3,000 new aircraft during the next 10 years. The Boeing 707's, and 727's, French Caravelles, and the British BAC 1-11's and Trident are all ready for replacement.

What the big American and European airlines want is quiet, economical aircraft with a capacity of 100-200 passengers and a range of around 2,000 nautical miles for the heavily-used domestic routes in the U.S. and inter-European routes. At stake is at least \$36 billion-worth of orders.

The giant Boeing Corporation already has a new family of aircraft on the drawing board tailored to this market. And the British and West German aerospace industries are seriously considering joining forces with America's McDonnell Douglas Corporation to build an all-new "advanced technology medium-range" airliner powered by Rolls Royce engines. France has a design ready but wants Britain and West Germany to join with the development of its A-200 airliner and maintain the integrity of the European aerospace industry.

Meanwhile, most of the individual companies are hedging their bets on the outcome of international cooperation deals with design derived from existing aircraft. For instance, McDonnell Douglas is building an updated version of its highly successful DC-9 medium-range airliner, called a super 80 DC-9. Boeing is ready to fill immediate orders with a derivation of the 737 inter-city jet, the 737-200. And British Aerospace has a derivation of the BAC 1-11, the X-11, ready and waiting on its drawing boards.

The activity to sell these new aircraft, many of which are still "paper aeroplanes", is intensifying now that several major airlines have published their shopping lists.

British Airways is ready to buy a new fleet of 100-medium-range airliners and is said to be interested in the American options, though under pressure from Westminster to buy European. Its first order, worth £120 million for 20 aircraft, will be placed in a couple of months.

The Greek airline, Olympic, is to spend upwards of \$450 million to double its capacity over the next five years. United Airlines, the world's biggest airline, has \$9 billion ready and waiting to order aircraft for its requirements until the 1990's, and Eastern Airlines, another American domestic giant, wants to replace its fleet of 250 medium-range planes.

European break

The traditional buy-American policy of U.S. airlines, which has made Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and Lockheed the world forces they are today, has recently been breached by Eastern Airlines, who are evaluating A300 Airbus, a joint product of all Europe's major planemakers, with a view to ordering 50.

Such a sale would be a major breakthrough for the European aerospace industries, probably bringing more sales in the U.S. and outside Europe where the seal of approval of a prestigious American airline counts for a lot.

Meanwhile, the current estimates of the growth of air travel -- about 10 per cent a year -- are based on statistics gathered before the euphemistically termed "super low" fares burst onto the North Atlantic routes. IATA has now set up a task force of five major airlines chiefs to examine all aspects of fare fixing by the scheduled airlines, and observers are predicting that it is only a matter of time before cheap fares spread to other routes, increasing demand for seats.

Looking further into the future, one Boeing executive has predicted the debut of a 1,000 seat double-deck, super jumbo aircraft, and designers are already working on a stretched version of the 747 jumbo jet with wider wings to carry 700 passengers.

World's largest glider

This is the SB 10, the world's largest glider, with a wingspan of 29 metres. It will shortly be joined by a little sister, the SB 11, which will also be a world-beater -- the first glider ever to be made entirely of synthetic fibre, as tough as steel but far lighter in weight. Its wingspan may only be fifteen metres, but ten-inch retractable ailerons increase wing surface area by a quarter. Both models were designed and built by 25 members of Brunswick student gliding club in their spare time. Similar clubs elsewhere in Germany exist in Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Munich and West Berlin. (Dad photo)



Black market seen as major cause of Turkey's balance of payments crisis

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 10 (AP). — A flourishing black market in foreign currencies has been a major cause of Turkey's balance of payments crisis, economists say. The black market has developed because the wide difference between the official and free market exchange rates of the Turkish lira and insufficient controls of export earnings and Turkish spending abroad, they point out. The official exchange rate is 19.25 liras to the dollar, but on the free market, a dollar will buy 26-27 liras.

Gungor Uras, a former state planning official and prominent economist, has estimated that illegal expenditures of Turks abroad in 1977 amounted to \$2.3 billion, only \$600 million less than last year's record balance of payments deficit. The biggest source of foreign currency in this black market is the Turkish work force abroad, which is believed to have contributed \$1.6 billion in 1977, Mr. Uras said. The workers' official remittances totalled only \$970 million. According to calculations by Mr. Uras, other sources of foreign funds include under-voicing of exports, with the difference deposited in European banks instead of brought home as legally stipulated, service income from abroad not transferred to Turkey, over-invoicing of imports and illegal livestock sales to Turkey's neighbours.

Nearly \$1 billion of these funds were spent by Turks travelling abroad, at least half a billion on smuggled jewelry, mainly gold, and the rest on cars, machinery, household appliances, liquor and cigarettes, Mr. Uras explained. Signs of the black market are to be seen throughout the country. Many well-to-do families take vacations several times a year at expensive European ski resorts. Shopping trips to London are a must for the wealthy when their sons or daughters marry. According to reports, London shopkeepers have come to know Turkish tourists as big spenders, if not at the level of the richer Arab clientele.

All this is accomplished on a maximum \$600 official foreign currency allowance yearly for a Turkish citizen travelling abroad. The government, unable to meet demands for foreign travel funds out of the dwindling reserves of the central bank, has practically given official sanction to black market dealings by permitting travel abroad on a mere 10 deutsche marks per person. Certain shops in Turkey overflow with German, British and French products, particularly electrical appliances, import of which is not permitted. One shop in Ankara sells exclusively Italian products for children from rubber boots to nursing bottles, for triple the original price. A small village in eastern Turkey, near the city of Urfa, specialises in contraband foreign cigarettes. In nearby towns specialty shops offer Sony tape recorders, German television sets and Hong Kong trike-brace. Only 4 per cent of Turkey's official imports are consumer goods, out of a total of \$5.8 billion. Not so on the black market, however. Premier Bulent Ecevit has promised an efficient fight against all illegal transactions and smuggling. But ostentatious spending seems to have become habitual for Turks, and may prove hard to eradicate, observers say.

Agricultural experiments bring man closer to the day of space colonies

While much of the world is enjoying the space fantasies of the hit film Star Wars, the real world is moving towards the day when man will colonise space by living in star ships. News has been released of advances made in Russia by simulating life in space ships. In one experiment scientists were able to harvest wheat every nine days and make bread.

By Geoffrey Hugh Lindop

LONDON — New details have been released of experiments in Russia that are leading man ever closer to the day when he can colonise space by living in star ships.

One impressive experiment in living in the simulated close confines of a space ship, has been conducted in Siberia by scientists Nikolai Burgeyev and Gennady Asinyarov. They spent four months sealed in an artificial environment.

They could communicate visually with their comrades through large windows and audibly by means of a telephone. They spent their leisure time listening to the radio, watching television, or reading in a large library.

Their air was re-oxygenated by plant life, and they recovered ample water for drinking and washing from condensation. Plants, grown on artificial soil, or on plastic film, were irrigated by sewage waste and water.

Hydroponic farms

A hydroponic farm -- it uses water instead of soil -- produced wheat in 63 days, but the growing was regulated in such a way that they were able to harvest the wheat every nine days. From this they made flour to produce bread, biscuits, buns and pancakes.

Their diet consisted also of cabbage, lettuce, carrots, cucumbers and onions. The environment was not fully self-sufficient, since they had to supplement this diet with tinned meat.

The sealed cubicle had a total floor area of 126 square metres. Half of it was taken up with plants.

While this experiment did not include meat production, far-sighted engineers have proposed that a star ship of the future might even contain pigs and poultry. A full-scale star ship might have a farming area of 0.4 sq. km. to support 10,000 people.

Are such colossal space stations feasible? Dr. Gerald K. O'Neill, of Princeton University, says they are. He had started some time ago to dismiss such science-fiction fantasies by simple arithmetic, but the more he checked his calculations the more he became convinced that such a space station was a real possibility.

He envisages a huge space city contained in a tube 15 km. long and 6 km. in diameter, built by catapulting rock from the moon's surface into space near to where the colony is to be built. (Although another plan suggests that the moon rock might first be put into a parking orbit around the moon, and then ferried to the space city by rockets.)

Closed-loop environment

Clearly, closed-loop environments (that is, where everything is recycled) will have to be developed further before such a space city becomes a reality -- in the next century -- but the Siberian experiment is encouraging. If technology is developed to such a pitch, and closed-loop environments become cheap to produce, they will have an

immediate benefit to the Third World.

Families could live cheaply in a closed-loop environment on earth, harvesting the guaranteed yield from their food crops every nine days. Further, such technology will enable the closed-loop house to become a reality in the civilised world. Already many experiments on such houses are well advanced.

The stimulation to build a space colony is just what is needed to make these dreams come true. But what good would the colony itself be?

A space station (or space city) has constant access to the sun's radiant energy. This is not only cheap, but non-polluting, and inexhaustible.

Industry in space

By moving industry to the space environment it will relieve the pressure on earth's resources. Eliminate the necessity of nuclear power stations and the space-based industrial plant would not pollute the earth environment.

Materials produced in space can be cheaply ferried down to earth, while raw materials mined on the moon can economically be ferried down to the space station. Moreover, industry based in the zero gravity environment can produce some things even better than on earth.

Experiments aboard Skylab, for instance, suggested that vaccines can be made of an improved purity. Transistors and semi-conductor devices can also use the advantage of weightlessness for their manufacture.

On a more exotic scale, foamed scale might be the material of the future. Imagine a material as strong as steel, but lighter than aluminium, from which to make aeroplanes. It could be manufactured in space by passing air through an ingot of molten steel.

Living in such a space co-

lony might not be as artificial as one might at first suggest. Dr. O'Neill has suggested -- and his plans are being seriously considered by NASA -- that inside the space city would be a landscaped environment with grassland, trees and a lake.

It may not be that everybody would like to live in a micro-world -- indeed it would be unrealistic to imagine a mass emigration from the earth -- but it does present a new dimension to the future; a new place where we might avoid some of the mistakes that we have made on earth.

But perhaps more importantly, the space cities are just a stepping stone on man's journey to the stars, and his colonisation of other planets.

Animal behaviour in space

Meantime, Soviet scientists have just released information about the behaviour of animals and insects in space which they collected from their Cosmos 936 satellite. It carried 30 white rats into orbit on Aug. 3 and safely returned them to earth 20 days later.

The craft carried two centrifuges, each containing five cages. The centrifuges spun round, giving a sense of gravity of the same strength as we feel on the surface of the earth, to each of the rats in the centrifuge-cages. Another 20 rats were in a weightless condition.

After analysis on the ground, it was found that the rats given artificial gravity were much healthier than those which had been weightless. The rats were fed four times every day with a special paste food developed specially for weightless conditions.

Another experiment supplied by the American Ames Research Centre, under a Soviet-American agreement, investigated the effect of spaceflight on insects. They were particularly interested in the gene-

Citrus picking is cut 30% in Israel due to low demand

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (R). — Citrus picking in Israel has been cut by 30 per cent because of the low demand in Europe where poisoned oranges have been discovered, the Israel Citrus Marketing Board said today.

But a spokesman said there were signs of an increase in demand in Europe but he could not say when sales would reach their normal level.

Oranges containing small amounts of mercury have turned up recently in Holland, West Germany and Britain.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation has denied any connection with the poisoning of Israeli oranges but an organisation calling itself the "Arab Revolutionary Army-Palestine Command" has claimed responsibility for injecting the fruit with mercury. A PLO spokesman has denied any knowledge of the group.

A board spokesman said packing had also been cut down accordingly.

The spokesman said that since the discovery of the mercury-infected oranges fruit has been piling up in storage houses. Meanwhile, 80,000 cases of citrus were reported stranded aboard two Israeli cargo ships in Britain and Italy owing to the three-week old seamen's strike.

U.S. union leaders pressure for rejection of tentative agreement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP). — Angry union leaders in the Appalachian coalfields are pressuring members of the United Mine Workers Bargaining Council to reject a tentative contract settlement in the 67-day nation-wide strike.

Votes urging rejection of the pact at the council's meeting in Washington today were passed by local presidents in District 6, which covers Ohio and northern West Virginia, and by Executive Board of District 29 in southern West Virginia.

If the agreement is approved it goes to the membership for ratification. If it is rejected, UMW President Arnold Miller must return to the bargaining table with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

Union sources in Washington said that if the Bargaining Council had voted Thursday, the tentative pact would have been defeated 24-15.

The agreement's most controversial provisions include penalties for chronically absent miners and those who participate in wildcat strikes. It would also raise the average \$7.80 hourly wage by \$2.35 over three years and restore health and pension benefits.

If the Bargaining Council turns down the proposal, it will mean trouble for East Coast

utilities which rely heavily on UMW coal from Appalachia. Various types of emergency energy measures have been taken in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia.

The Department of Energy estimates that nationally, utilities have a 65-day reserve of coal. Some power plants have less than half that.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

| | Jordanian fil |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | Buying/selling |
| U.S. dollar | 314.00/316.00 |
| U.K. sterling | 607.00/611.00 |
| W. German mark | 148.80/149.80 |
| Swiss franc | 159.80/160.80 |
| French franc | 64.30/64.70 |
| Italian lire (for every 100) | 36.30/36.50 |
| Japanese yen (for every 100) | 130.00/130.80 |
| Dutch guilder | 139.00/139.80 |
| Belgian franc (for every ten) | 95.90/96.50 |
| Swedish crown | 67.50/67.90 |

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government bonds ended 1/8 higher in small activity Friday after being 3/8 point up earlier, dealers said.

Initial gains were reduced after the government broker released supplies of the long "tap" stock exchange 10-1/4 pct 1996 & 26-3/8 instead of 26-1/2 as expected, dealers noted.

Industrial leaders drifted a few pence lower and at 15:00 the F.T. index was down 3.0 at 470.3.

Leaders such as ICI, Glaxo, Fisons, BATS, Unilever, GKN Metal Box, Tubes, EMI, Bowater and Turner and Newall all finished between 2p and 3p lower.

Among easier oils Shell lost 5p and B.P. was unchanged. Bani were unchanged to 6p easier.

However, some industrial leaders finished marginally higher including Bechem up a penny and Thorn up 2p.

13 Soviet diplomats ordered out of Canada for spy activities

OTTAWA, Feb. 10 (Agencies). — Canada is expelling 13 Soviet personnel for trying to infiltrate Canadian security services, External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson announced last night. Two of the Russians had already left the country and the 11 others had been asked to leave by next Monday, Mr. Jamieson told parliament. He said they were being expelled for engaging in activities in violation both of Canada's Official Secrets Act and of their status in Canada.

Mr. Jamieson told parliament that Canada would expel more Soviet diplomats if Moscow kicks out Canadian personnel in retaliation for the banning of the alleged Soviet spies.

Announcing the crackdown on one of the largest spy rings reported in Canadian history, Mr. Jamieson told the House of Commons yesterday the government would retaliate on a "one-for-one basis" if Canadian personnel were expelled from the Soviet Union.

The Russians, who were accused of trying to get information on the security service of the Mounted Police from a high-ranking Mountie official, included the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Igor Vartanian, and two second secretaries.

Canada's Embassy in Mos-

cow has more than 40 staff members, while the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa has had 64.

Already strained over the crash of the Cosmos satellite in Canada last month, Canadian-Soviet relations suffer a serious setback with this new spy affair. Mr. Jamieson told parliament last night he had refused an invitation to visit the Soviet Union because of the affair.

A Soviet Embassy press officer in Ottawa refused to say what action his government might take.

"Call us back next week," he said. "We will make up our minds with the help of Moscow."

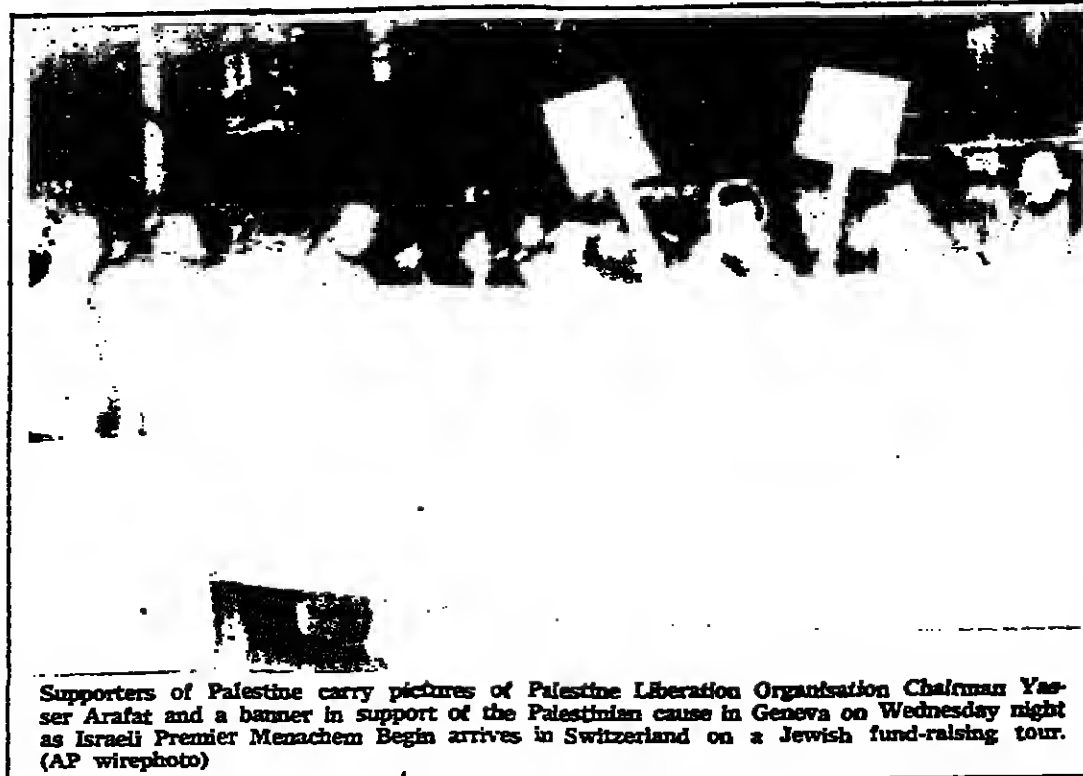
Mr. Jamieson told parliament the Canadian government had irrefutable evidence that all 13 Russians had been involved in an attempt to re-

ruit a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in order to infiltrate the security service.

Nine of the Soviet nationals still in Canada are employees of the Soviet Embassy, one is an official of the Soviet Trade Office and the other is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation Secretariat in Montreal, he said.

Mr. Jamieson said the attempted Soviet operation was carefully prepared and included coded messages, clandestine meetings and disguises.

Mr. Jamieson said that early in 1977 two Soviet intelligence officers approached a member of the RCMP and offered him an unlimited sum of money to spy for them. He was told by his Canadian superiors to meet with the principal agent, Mr. Vartanian.



Supporters of Palestine carry pictures of Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat and Menachem Begin in support of the Palestinian cause in Geneva on Wednesday night as Israeli Premier Menachem Begin arrives in Switzerland on a Jewish fund-raising tour. (AP wirephoto)

Nazi war criminal Kappler dies six months after Rome escape

ROME, Feb. 10 (Agencies). — The death of Herbert Kappler, the Nazi War criminal who escaped from a Rome jail hospital in August, was front-page news in all Italian newspapers today.

Herr Kappler, 70, died last night at his home in Salsburg, in the north of West Germany, the State Justice Ministry of Lower Saxony announced. He was suffering from abdominal cancer.

Several Italian papers today said his death should put an end to hatred against him but never let people forget what Nazism meant to mankind.

At least four newspapers -- including the Communist Party organ *Unita* and Turin's moderate *La Stampa* -- identified Herr Kappler as "the hanged man of the Ardennine (Caves)" in the headlines. It was a reference to the Ardennine Caves where S.S. Col. Kappler and his troops slew 335 men on March 24, 1944, in reprisal for the partisan killing of 32 German military men. Herr Kappler was sentenced to a life term by an Italian court in 1948.

The giant former S.S. Chief of Rome was brought to Salsburg by his wife Anneliese who un-

gued him out of the Rome hospital last Aug. 15. He was serving his prison term at the hospital because of illness.

His escape severely strained West German-Italian relations and the Bonn government's refusal to return Herr Kappler led to anti-German riots in Italy.

Shortly after the escape, Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti postponed a meeting he was due to have with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The Bonn government said the West German Constitution forbids the extradition of German nationals.

The Lueneburg public prosecutor said he had been investigating whether Herr Kappler could be tried by a West German court for his crimes.

Frau Kappler, 53, a nurse who married Herr Kappler in prison in 1972, said she helped him escape down a rope from the third floor of the hospital and drove him across the border in the boot of her car. She dismissed Italian allegations that she received official West German help in the escape and stated she acted as "a woman who wants her husband by her side."

The Nazi government had or-

dered Col. Kappler to shoot ten times as many Italians in reprisal for 33 German soldiers who died in the partisan attack in central Rome in 1944.

Herr Kappler was arrested by the British forces in 1945 and turned over to the Italian authorities two years later.

His death leaves one other Nazi criminal, Walter Reder, in Italian custody. Herr Reder, 62, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1945.

8-point Salisbury accord now expected

SALISBURY, Feb. 10 (Agencies). — Black and white negotiators were due today to finalise the draft of an eight-point agreement on a new one-man, one-vote constitution for Rhodesia.

The ten-week-old talks between Prime Minister Ian Smith, and nationalist leaders Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabeni Sibhile and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau, were heading towards a climax -- with or without the bishop.

Bishop Muzorewa will give his verdict on the internal agreement after consulting the Executive of his United African National Council on Sunday.

The bishop has been at loggerheads with the other three leaders over the election method for white representatives in a future black-dominated parliament.

Mr. Smith, the Rev. Sibhile and Mr. Chirau maintain there was an agreement earlier in the talks, on which the bishop has back-pedalled, for twin-voter rolls -- one for the election of whites and the other of blacks to parliament.

The dispute over this issue has stymied progress in the talks for the past three weeks. It was decided at yesterday's session that the four parties would work out a draft agreement which the bishop would put to his Executive.

The draft was expected to contain only the guidelines for a new constitution which could make the UANC's decision easier.

One well-placed nationalist source said today the bishop had been under pressure from hardline elements on his Ex-

65 killed, millions of dollars lost in north U.S. blizzard

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP). — The violent blizzards which struck New York and the northeast of the United States three days ago killed some 65 people and caused millions of dollars worth of damage.

The stricken areas, cautiously beginning normal activity, are now counting the cost.

Damage to property, particularly along the New England coast where the storms produced much flooding, were officially estimated at \$35.6 million dollars.

New York shopkeepers put their losses at about \$20 million after closing their doors for more than ten days, on top of losses suffered in similar wintry storms three weeks ago.

Airline companies have not yet made a final tally of losses incurred during the 48 hours that New York's three international airports were closed. Almost 5,000 flights were cancelled at a cost of millions of dollars, and thousands of passengers were trapped in the airports.

The New York Treasury, already badly drained by the last blizzard, has again suffered from the cost of cleaning up the city which will not be finished before the weekend.

New York State Gov. Hugh Carey has asked President Carter to declare the state a "major disaster area", but no reply has yet been given.

President Carter sent a thousand men to help in the cleaning up and for emergency operations in the northeast states, where the worst damage was done.

The National Meteorological Service forecast a new blizzard here for today.

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UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 10 (R). — Vietnam last night accused the United States of contravening the U.N. Charter by expelling its chief delegates here, Mr. Dinh Ba Thi.

An official note circulating among U.N. members also asserted that the American action was totally contrary to the Headquarters Agreement with the U.N. which regulates the world body's presence in New York.

The U.S. requested Mr. Thi's removal last week after he was named by a federal grand jury as an unindicted co-conspirator in an espionage case involving an American official and a Vietnamese resident of the U.S.

At first Mr. Thi rejected the demand, but over the weekend his government announced he would be recalled, under protest.

The Headquarters Agreement provides for the removal of a diplomat accused of an abuse of the privilege of residence in New York.

U.S. legal experts claimed it was for the host country alone to decide if and when there had been such abuse.

French left shows opinion poll loss

PARIS, Feb. 10 (R). — France's coalition government parties yesterday registered their first opinion poll gains on the leftwing opposition this year, with less than five weeks to go before general elections.

Two separate polls published by pro-government newspapers showed the ruling centre-right parties have reduced the lead of the Socialists and Communists, making the outcome of the mid-March National Assembly election even more uncertain.

The improvement in government fortunes followed a warning by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that he could not prevent a leftwing government from applying its progra-

me, which envisages wide-ranging nationalisations of big French companies and sharply increased wages for the lowest paid.

Government leaders have predicted that the left-programme would ruin the French economy and last week the French franc plunged against the dollar and major European currencies as exchange dealers weighed the prospect of a victory for the left.

The franc recovered after the Bank of France spent some \$200 million in support operations and President Giscard d'Estaing ordered his government to use all the means at its disposal to stop the currency's depreciation.

The opinion poll in *Le Figaro* gave the opposition a total of 50 per cent of the first ballot of the two-stage election, to be held on March 12. This is one point less than the left received in *Le Figaro's* January sampling.

The ruling Gaullist, Centrist and Republican Parties improved by one point to 45 per cent with the ecology movement -- generally thought to be pro-opposition -- picking up the remaining five per cent.

The second opinion poll, in *L'Aurore*, also had the ruling parties improving their score by one percentage point to 45 per cent, while the opposition slipped from 48 to 47 per cent.

Officially Shiloh is not another Israeli settlement but an encampment of archaeologists

By Patrick Massey

SHILOH, Occupied West Bank, Feb. 10 (R). — Jewish settlers on their windy, hilltop redoubt here this week shrugged off American criticism of Israeli settlement policy and said they planned to cling to their homes on occupied Arab land.

"We will stay here," said Mrs. Talia Gur, 29. "I am sure the government will support us."

Along with about seven other Jewish families, the Gurs settled about a month ago on this barren hillside, thought to be the site of the Biblical Israelites' original capital.

Officially the government insists that Shiloh is not a settlement at all and that the people here have permission only to conduct archaeological excavations.

The publicity that blew up over the settlement was helmed to have contributed to the criticism expressed this week by White House Spokesman Jody Powell in Washington.

He reiterated the U.S. view that such settlements constitute an obstacle to peace and denied that Washington had consciously muted its protests.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin declined comment on the matter. Officials remained equally silent.

One informed source said Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, now in the United States, could be expected to reiterate Israel's settlement policy.

This is that settlements will continue, although for the time being all new settlements on the West Bank would be "inside Israeli army posts."

It was this pledge to contain settlements behind army perimeters that embarrassed the government when Shiloh was set up four weeks ago.

The settlers parked their caravan trailers beside a heap of Shiloh ruins far from any army camp. After lengthy reflection the government announced that the site was for archaeology only.

But Mrs. Gur and her neighbours have made little pretence about being engaged in archaeological work.

The Shiloh group is organised by Gush Emunim, the fanatical Jewish nationalist movement which claims the Jews have a divine right to settle anywhere inside the "land of Israel" as defined by the Bible.

"But we do not get official funds," said Mrs. Gur, whose good command of English has earned her the job of settlement spokeswoman.

"But money is sent by people who like us."

Nearby is the town of Nablus where Arab feeling against the Israeli occupation nearly always runs highest. The Shiloh settlers seldom go there.

"We go out at nights sometimes," said Mrs. Gur. "We drive to Jerusalem, to a restaurant or a cinema. Danger? We just take an Uzi."

The Israeli-made Uzi sub-machinegun is the settlers' inseparable companion. "All the men here know how to use one and some of the women, too," Mrs. Gur said.

Not far from Shiloh is the more established settlement of Smorot, housing about 30 families. It is not so much inside an army camp as next to it and joined by the encircling wire fence, which has a separate gate.

Many other settlements in the region appear to be built on the same pattern, adjoining rather than inside army posts.

Government departments maintain a heavy veil over settlement developments. Israeli newspapers this week reported that a Gush Emunim advance party had staked out the ground for another settlement at Cheret, not far from Nablus. No official word was available on whether permission had been given.

Police doubt York is "hillside strangler"

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10 (R). — Police said last night they were increasingly doubtful of the story told by a bit-part actor being questioned in connection with the "hillside strangler" killings of 12 young women.

Mr. Ned York, 37, who has played minor roles in the popular television detective series *Starsky and Hutch*, was picked up on Wednesday after he called police to his Hollywood Hills home and made rambling and incoherent statements about the killings.

He collapsed with exhaustion after several hours of questioning on Wednesday night. Police said they had doubts about his story and would decide after interrogating him

again whether to release him. New York, who was separated from his wife three weeks ago, is the first suspect to be booked in the highly publicised killings of 12 young women since early October. Their strangled and nude bodies were dumped on secluded hillside in northeast Los Angeles.

Police searched Mr. York's house for two hours on Wednesday night, and found nothing more than a small amount of marijuana. They said there was no evidence there to link him to the strangler murders.

Mr. York has appeared in two *Starsky and Hutch* episodes. In the second he plays a policeman who had two lines: "You've got it, Hutch" and "let's go".

Carter flexes his moral muscles on Nicaragua

By Robert B. Cullen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP). — The Carter administration views Nicaragua's current crisis with test whether a new policy of "moral leadership" and refusal to prop up military governments can lead to democratic and peaceful change in Latin America.

The administration is gambling that its policy will not topple authoritarian allies only to see them replaced by equally authoritarian governments of the left, aligned with neutralist or Communist camps.

Nicaragua has become a testing ground because of recent events. For the last 15 days, the country has been paralysed by a general strike aimed at forcing President Anastasio Somoza out of office. The strike follows the death early last month of opposition newspaper editor Pedro Joaquín Chamorro.

His death touched off the most severe threat yet to the 45-year-old regime of the Somoza family, which has enjoyed U.S. support ever since it took power, without having to answer many ques-

ns about its human rights policies. In return, the Somozas were loyal U.S. allies.

U.S. aid delayed

That changed with President Carter's arrival at the White House. Last autumn, the U.S. administration delayed indefinitely the normal yearly \$2.5 million arms sale to Nicaragua. In the fiscal 1979 budget, according to sources, there is no weapons aid for Nicaragua. In addition, the administration has openly pressured President Somoza, a West Point graduate, to cut back his authoritarian control.

"Five or ten years ago, we probably would have increased aid to Somoza in this type of crisis," said one official, who asked not to be identified.

President Carter laid out his human rights theme at his inauguration a year ago: "Our moral sense dictates a clear-cut preference for those societies which share with us an abiding respect for individual human rights."

In an earlier outline of his position in 1976, while still a candidate for president, he said: "By our example, by our

utterances and by the various forms of economic and political persuasion available to us, we can quite surely lessen the injustice in this world."

Official neutrality

Officially, the State Department says it is completely neutral in the Nicaraguan crisis.

Speaking privately, however, department officials said they realised that anti-Somoza forces are likely to interpret the statement to that effect.

Those officials said they hope President Somoza will move to end the strike by offering complete freedom of speech and political activity to the opposition groups. In return, the department is hoping that the anti-Somoza groups will be patient enough to turn their attention to organising for the 1981 elections and the chance to peacefully and legally end the Somoza era.

Post-Somoza fears

The administration fears what might happen if President Somoza were ousted. There is the danger that the U.S. policy could prompt President Somoza, in an effort to stay in power, to crack down more harshly than ever.

Or, a government no better than President Somoza's, from the American point of view, could emerge. "There's no telling what would fall out if Somoza were toppled," one American official said this week.

The National Guard, the country's 7,000-member police

and military force, would be one competing element for power in a regime that did not include President Somoza.

The umbrella group that organised the strike is the *Union of Liberation*, a coalition of groups united only by opposition to President Somoza. So far, no single leader has emerged to replace Somoza.

There also is a Marxist guerrilla group, *El Frente Sandinista*, which has only a few hundred followers, according to American intelligence estimates. It would have the advantage of unity in a political crisis.

Whether a new regime is formed with the backing of the rightist National Guard, the leftist Sandinistas, or would be hostile to Washington, rightwing elements and his displaced by the administration's desertion of President Somoza, and extreme leftists would oppose the U.S. ideological grounds.

In either case, department officials said, the best way yet to firmly establish a policy that promotes human rights and democratic government in the region would be to



United States President Jimmy Carter (left) listens to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat speaking during a ceremony at the White House on Wednesday prior to President Sadat's departure for Europe after a visit to the U.S. (AP wirephoto)



Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza

مكتبة الامم